THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON GURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVERING TELEGRAPH,

The January Debt Exhibit-Further Liquidation.

From the Times Secretary McCulloch begins the new year with an excellent exhibit of the public indebtednews, indicating a further liquidation of over \$6,000,000 of the national obligations in December. The net indebtedness is now full \$214,356,297 less than it was sixteen months ago, which shows an average monthly reduction of about \$13,400,000. The aggregate net indebtedness of the Government was, on the 31st of August, 1865, \$2,757,681,571; on the 31st of the following October, \$2,740,854,758; on the 31st of July, 1866, \$2,633,099,276; on the 30th of November, 1866, \$2,549,631,238; and on the 31st ult., \$2,543,325,174.

In December, the outstanding volume of Seven thirty notes was reduced \$23,137,150; of compound in crest notes, \$2.486,300, and of plain legal-tender notes, \$4,944,007. The total reduction of the currency interest-bearing debt was \$25,243,450. The aggregate of the coin-bearing bonds was increased \$29,422,150, by the issue of consolidated Five-twent es of 1865. Of the matured debt \$6,087,195, and of the coin deposits \$3,193,820, were paid off. The gross indebtedness was cut do in \$9,933,379. To the aggregate coin reserve in the Treasury \$2,673,151 were added, and that portion of it absolutely owned by the Government was augmented \$5,668 971. The currency reserve was diminished \$6,300,066, or to an amount about equal to the reduction of the married debt. The aggregate in the Treasury fell off \$3,627,304. aggregate cash balance

The out tanding Five-twenties of all issues now amount to \$891,125 100, including \$514,780, 500 of the original or 1862 issue, \$100,000,000 of the issue of 1864, \$183, 181,750 of the first 1865 issue (May and November), and \$92,962,850 of the second (or consolidated) 1865 issue (July and January). The Six per cents, of 1831 now amount to \$283,740,850, against \$283,740,000 a month ago. Puese, with the \$171,069,350 of Ten-forties, constitute the bulk of the coin-bearing portion of the debt. The three series of the Seven-thirty currency loan now outstanding reach \$676,856,600, against \$699,933,750 a month ago, making tue total reduction in the Seventhirty line (mainly of the first, or August issue, maturing in about eight months) about one hundred and nity - hree millions from the aggregate issue of eight hundred and thirty millions through the Government Loan Agency.

In the line of circulating notes, it appears that the outstanding compound interest notes now amount to \$144,900,840, against \$147,387,140 a month ago. The outstanding volume of plain legal-tender notes is now \$380,497,842, against \$385,441,849 on the 1st o December. The aggregate legal-tender circulation is therefore \$525,398,682, against \$532,828,989 on the 1st ultimo, showing a decrease of about seven and a half millions in a month. The plain greenback circulation on June 1 was \$402,128,318; August 1, \$400,361,728; September 1, \$300,603,592; October 1, \$399,165,292; November 1, \$399,195,785; December 1, \$385,441,849, and January 1, 1867, \$380,407,842, showing a contraction of about twenty-three millions in seven months.

The coin balance in the Treasury on the 1st inst. amounted to \$97,841,967, including \$81, 599,287 absolutely the property of the Treasury, as against \$75,650,316 on the 1st of December; and \$16,442,680 belonging to depositors holding gold certiaca.es, as against \$19,636,500 standing to the credit of the same parties on the 1st ult. The currency balance in the Treasury fell from \$40,195,821 on the 1st of December, to \$33,995, The footings of the last three debt statements

Nov 1. Dec. 1. Interest in coin 81 33 553 842 \$1 371 968 591 81 400 490 742 811 in currency 882 492 449 857 611 899 832 579 449 810 interest ceased 86 interest 6426,688,775 443 698 599 425,678 374 Grand Total. \$2,681,689 966 \$2,694 995 875 \$2,675,062,505

Hess carb in the Treasury 130 329 061 135 364,637 131 737,332 Met ind'tedness \$2,551,210,005 \$2,549,631 238 \$2,542,235,174

The National Revenue. From the Tribune.

If any one conceive that we are to meet without exaction of some kind the demands of an unprecedented national debt, this too while the business of the country is floated by an irredeemable paper currency, we have only to say that he is mistaken. So, if the complaints and scruples of Mr. Commissioner Wells could be briefly solved, they would mainly amount to this:-That our debt is large, and in some way we are taxed heavily to pay it; but, on the other hand, it is because our currency is inflated that our taxes are so great burdens. Granted that certain rates of tariff and internal taxation may be misapplied, the force of Mr. Wells' objections fs still against the currency. Three causes he gives for our present embarrasements:-First, the scarcity of labor; second, an irredeemable currency; third, the burden of national taxes. But, by the drift of his general argument, all these causes appear to merge and unite in the fact that our currency is bad; because, in the first place, our debt is great, and in the second, because, however much our people have been taxed directly and indirectly, and however vast the amount of gold taken from commerce to feed the Treasury, no part of our revenue has yet been applied to redemption

Where, then, does the fault lie? Not essentially in the amount of our revenues, for, according to Commissioner Wells, they yield us more than we want. For instance, internal taxation in the last fiscal year netted us over \$310,906,984, and by customs the receips were over \$189,046,630 in gold, which in currency would make the total amount of revenue, by various forms of taxation, \$561,572,266. These are the Commissioner's own figures, and hence ae adduces that we have enough and to spare. Judging merely from a revenue point of view, the country is prosperous as it never was before. But what are we doing with our accommulating surplus? Granted that our people are, in some respects, sensibly burdened with their taxes, would these burdens be half so much felt if the difference between currency and gold were removed from their shoulders, or, in other words, if we right speedily em-ployed our surplus for redemption?

Mr. Wells' shrewd analysis of the influence of

the currency on prices deserves attention. First, there is an increase in prices proportional to the difference between gold and silver; second, the dealer's insurance against fluctuation; third, the advantage taken of the general unsettling of values to advance prices to a degree limited only by public endurance. We are pleased with Mr. Wells' admission that the currency can be oured far more easily than it can be endured. It he complains too loudly of our taxes, we must roler him to the currency. If he com-plains of the currency, we must refer him to Washington. But we heartily scree with him and Webster, that "of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been found more effectual than that which deludes them with an irredermable paper car-rency." Apply this solvent truth to Mr. Wells' sciuples concerning taxation, and it will be plain that, however well or ill be the application of certain features of tax and tariff, our

duty is to resume.

With efficient collection, we should now be deriving eighty millions of dollars from the tax on distilled liquors. As it is, we receive but a small fraction more than a quarter of that amall fraction more than a quarter of that amount. The Commissioner recommends that Rupervisors of Revenue be appointed over the Ipspectors, and that the tax be reduced to one dol-

Corporation the Physics Property

lar for the sake of a more easy collection of a larger revenue. It is notorious that the whisky tax is greatly evaded; but the fault is perhaps as much in the partition character of appointments and removal of subordinate revenue agents as in anything else. The cotton tax of three cents per pound seems to the Commissioner quite sufficient, and he says:—"The tax may be col-lected for one or two years, or until the aggre-gate crop of the world shall yield a surplus of cotton, with less injury to the production of cotton in the United States than the collection of an equal amount of revenue would cause if

imposed upon other branches of industry."

There appears to be no reason in the Commissioner's mind for an extensive change of the tariff, from a revenue point of view. This, he thmis, as we do, must be sought for in the necessities of our industrial interests; but Mr. Wells is far from appreciating fully the weight of the arguments for protection. If the people are to be beneated by reductions in certain articles of consumption wherein there can be no rivalry, the least that can be demanded is that such a change shall enure to protect our home interests. Tax us less for necessities, if air. Wells will; but give us more tariff for protection. Lighten the load of our internal taxes, but be sure that our internal interests are tostered, multiplied, and enriched by a wise and timely defense against foreign free trade. In other words, insure us something like free trade among ourselves, and save us from being the slaves of middlemen and importers, and from living in the employ and at the will of foreign commerce. To improve our car-rency we want protection. If Mr. Wells believes that some or our thriff rates sweep the mer chants' profits into the pockets of the Govern ment, and offer a premium to the foreign pro-ducer, he knows that others have unquestionably helied to build up our domestic manufacture. However much he complains, he cannot help drawing an interence tavorable to protec-

tion; and so do we.

Here it is remarkable that Mr. Wells notes the great activity of business, industrial and specu-lative; the large increase of mining and manufacturing establishments, including those for cotton and iron; our great progress in labor-saving invention and machinery; the continued increase of foreign immuration and demand for skilled labor. But he dwells with great seriousness on the contrary averments, that prices are oppressive and exceed the wages of labor; that labor, especially skilled labor, is scarce; that more manufactures are wanted; and that there has been a decrease of production and consumption, and a partial suspension of our national development. In Massachusetts, for instance, a smaller number of hands are employed than in the year 1865; but he does not tell us that a greater number are employed elsewhere and in other industries, and pays, it would seem, in offerent attention to the unsetdements and resettlements effected by the war. Massachusetts, let it be observed, does not re-ceive more immigrants than other States, but it probably sends out more emigrants of a valuable class. The first part of Mr. Wells' state ment may be employed to meet the other; but on this point we have not time to dwell. Suffice it that, if the condition of our currency has occasioned the scare ty of labor, while immigration is greater than in any former year. there is every reason why we should resume. It is plain from Mr. Wells' showing that our manufactories have increased, and that new industries have called new hands to work. prospect is not therefore, so hopeless that a high tariff, a wise distribution of our taxes, and an early resumption would not dissipate the

The Commissioner's general conclusion on the bject or tariff, is that the duty on raw materials should be reduced within the minimum of the necessities of the Treasury. The duty on Canadian lumber might be reduced, he thinks, with great benefit to the country, since its only effect has been to increase the price of lumber. On the great woollen interest, he holds that the wool grower will be best benedited by favoring the manufacturer; and after showing to his own sausfaction that the present depression in the wool trade is owing in great measure to cotton, favors a reduction of the duties on combing This will be agreeable to the manufacturer. Finally, he favors such a reduction on raw materials as the revenue can bear. On these points much remains to be said. For the present, we dismiss the Commissioner's report with the comment that it is elaborate, if not satisfactory, and supplies great store of facts, if not always of sound argument,

Congress and the Supreme Court-The Great Issue for the Mext Presidency.

From the Herald. The great revolution decreed by the sovereign people of the United States in suppression of the late so-called Southern Confederacy by force of arms is not yet accomplished. To make it good, to fix it in the supreme law of the land and in the administration of our political affairs, national and local, much yet remains to be done. Against the consummation of this work recents events have disclosed a formidable barrier in the Supreme Court at Washington, as it now stands, a relic of the past, still adherng to those old pernicious notions of national subordination to State rights and the divinity of slavery which culminated in the Dred Scott decision, and went down to the bottom of the sea with all the other wrecks of the Rebelhon. From present indications, therefore, the controlling issue for the next Presidency will be between this relic of the past, this barrier to any further progress and its supporters, on the one side, and Congress, the Union army and navy, and the great Union party of the war on the other side. The result will assuredly be as decisive in favor of Congressional reconstruc-tion as the late contest has been before the people between Congress and the President; but this other fight must be made to clear the track. Between Congress and the Supreme Court, as between Congress and the President, the issue

will have to be settled by the sovereign people. The Supreme Court has resumed its interpre-tations of the Constitution where they were left off under Taney and Buchanan. It goes behind the war, and gives us the Constitution and State rights as they were preached by Jefferson under the inspirations of the Jacobin French republic, as they were aguated by Calhoun to the verge of the overt act of treason, and as they were carried into practice by half a million of his armed disciples in their late bloody conspiracy against the Union. On the other hand, Congress has assumed to act upon the theory that the Constitution as expounded by Judge Taney is no longer the Constitution of the United States. and that State rights, as preached by Calhoun and put into practice by Jeff. Davis, have been swept away with the Rebellion. Shall the opinions of a bare majority of these nine old superannuated petti oggers of the Supreme Court, left to the country as the legacy of the old defanet Southern slaveholding oligarchy, prevail, these old marplots make way for the will of the sovereign people and the national Constitution as expounded by Washington and Hamilton, and as extablished by a million of Union bayonets in a four years' civil war? This is the great ques-

In this contest we take our position by the side of Congress—the law-making power, the sovereign controlling department of the national Government, upon which all other departments are dependent, and to which they are all subordinate. President, supreme judges, every officer of the Government of every department, may be impeached and removed by Congress; but Congress itself cannot by touched except by the sovereign people. It is not improbhowever, that, presuming too far upon their judicial functions, the old Bourbon and thoroughly Calhounized Judges of the present Supreme Court may thrust themselves between Congress and the pending Constitutional amendment. In fact, they have done so to some extent already in their late Milligan decision. What then? Why then, what with the old sing song of the Constitution and State rights, resumed by Northern Copperheads, and what with the clamor of Wendell Phillips and the Northern

reconstruction, which will necessarily have to be removed by the sovereign people in the elec-tion of our next President.

tion of our next President.

How will parties stand in this conflict? Substantially as they stood in the late September, October, and November elections. The Union parts of the war, the party of Congress, and of Southern reconstruction will carry the country. Ne side issues in all the mighty North will be permitted to shake the solid front of the sovereign people. Congress and the war will still reign people. Congress and the war will still be sustained by them, and the President elected in 1868, cordially co-operating with Congress in 1869, will speedily brush away the old State rights obstructions of the Supreme Court. Thus, with the Court and the Executive in perfect harmony with Congress, the work of reconstruc-tion will rapidly be made complete, consistent with the new dispensation, and solid and enduring. Accordingly, let Congress so shape its course as to make the great issue for the next Presidency a reconstruction of the Supreme Court, and any respectable reconstruction ticket will sweep the field. We are as well convinced of this as that the great Union party of the war is fixed, and will stand inflexible in its resolution to prove to the world that its war for the Union has not been a faiture.

OBITUARY.

Aubin Louis Hedouin de Pons Ludore. The French papers announce the recent death of tais eccentric character. He was the son of one of the judges of the tribunal of the Marshals of France, and was the last of the family of the great Cobert. He was a linguist, archieologist, and geographer, and assisted Malto in compiling "Annales des Voyages." Being of a most unique cast of countenance, and wearing a most picturesque costume, he became an object of

ublic curiosity.

His attire consisted of a great-soat of coarse yellow cloth, with two rows of the large buttons of the old Pompiers of the National Geard; a huge old-fashioned striped waistcoat, which concealed in the depths of its pocket a watch and trinkets: trowsers of coarse grey cloth, open at the sides and but oned near the ankle; blue stockings, shoes much worn, which had never known polish; on his head a cap of faded velvet. the peak always at the side; his long hair tell over his shoulders in thick shiring ringlets, and in his hand he carried a crocked walking stick, of the time of the first republic. Notwithstanding this eccentricity, however, he was a man of fine talent, and, had be directed his genius properly would have been been a first talent. perly, would have become famous.

Baroness Binet de Marcognet. The Journ u du Loiret notices the recent death t this lady. She was the daughter of Captain Le Morimer, who, when dying from a on the battle-field, gave his daughter over to the charge of Marcognet, then his superior officer. He took charge of the casto, and had her properly educated. On her attaining her t ventieth year he married her, and from that time she served as an aid-de-cump on his staff, wearing the diess of an officer, and sharing all the dan-gers of war. At the battle of Waterloo an officer of ordnance attempted to drive his wagons over to the British, under the pretext that he was obeying an order of the General. The Baroness happened to be in one of the wagons, and jumping into it, she levelled a pistol at the traitor, and threaten ng his life, compelled him to retrace his steps. The Baroness de Marcognet survived tile General for several years. Catharine Stuart.

This lady, the widow of Commander J. C. de Figamero e Morac, late Minister of Portugal to the United States, died on Thursday evening. January 3. Her remains were taken to Phila delphia ard laid beside those of her husband, whom she has so soon followed to the grave.

-The French Empress and the Prince Imperial, on the morning of their leaving Complegne both paid visits unexpectedly, her Majesty to the Intant School, and the young Prince to the College. The En press arrived at half-past 10, accompanied by a lady of honor only, and after going through the establishment and making several inquiries, expressed her satisfaction u what she saw. About the same bour the Prince, accompanied by M. Monnier, his tutor, and M. Bachon, his equerry, arrived at the College, and after passing before the pupils drawn up to re-ceive him, obtained for them a day and a half's holiday, the latter at once, and the former to be added to the vacation of the Jour de l'An, It is unnecessary to add that the young Prince was loudly cheered on withdrawing.

Official reports show the extent of the recent inundations in France. The number of departments which suffered more or less from the recent visitation is thirty-one. Not fewer than 1702 communes were invaded by the floods, and the total loss is estimated at 43,753,234 francs. The Commission proposes to distribute at once 3,777,917 francs. Remissions of taxation to the amount of 408,678 francs have been made for

- Prince Ladislaus Czartoriski has arrived in Paris from Vienas.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

Deep Sand-Joint HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, No 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR FURCPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, of Fubic Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Fireboard Filves, Bath Bollers, Stewhole Plates, Fireboard Filves, Bath Bollers, Stewhole Plates, Eoliers, 'ook pg Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the menufact rets.

SHARPE & THOMSON, 1117 stork on.

No. 209 N. SECONI Steet

AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL COMPANY

NEW YORK.

FACTORY, HUDSON CITY, . J.

This Company is now fully prepared to furnish LEAD PENCILS.

Equal in Quality to the Best Brands,

The Company has taken great pains and invested and capital in fitting up their sactory, and now ask the american public to give their pencils a mir trial. All Styles and Grades are Manufactured. Great care has been bestowed to the manufacturing of SUPD BIOR BEXAGON DRAWING PENCILS, spe-cially prepared for the use of Engineers, architects Artists, etc.

Artists, etc.

A complete asseriment, constantly on hand is offered
at fair terms to the trade at their Wholesale Salesroom No. 34 JOHN Street, New York. The Pencils are to be had of all principal Stationer

Ask for American Lead Pencil. H. BURDSALL'S CONFECTIONERY.

ICE CREAM AND DINING SALOONS. No. 1121 CHESNUT St.

FRUIT AND FOUND CAKES of all sizes, with a large assortment of CONFECHONERY, etc., for the

GIRARD BOW.

U NITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—
Principal Fenot, No. 394 CHESNUT Street
Central Depot, No. 1938, FIF iH Street one door below
Chesnut. Fatablished 1882
Bevenue Stamps of every description constantly on
hand in any amenta.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

FARIES & WARNER,

No. 229 North NINTH Street.

ABOVE RACE.

BARGAINSI BARGAINSI

Will open to-day- One case Waltham Pillow case Muslin, at 28 cents per yard, slightly wet. Cheapest Pillow-case Muslin in the city. Bleached Mus iss at reduced prices. Williamsville, Wawsutta, Forestdale, Semper Idem, Amoskens, Bartlett, etc.

Unbleached Mus ins, 20, 21, 22, 25c., etc. Table Linens, 1; yara wide, 65 cents Cheap.

FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 874, 40, 42 45, 50c., etc. Bargains in yard-wide Shaker Flaunel, 60 cents, Plain Red Flannels, 874, 45,500., etc. Red and Grey I witled Flannels. Canton Figure's at greatly reduced prices. Unbleached at 20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 81, etc. Blankets, large size, all wool, 8675. Balmorats, 50 dozen sold this season, \$1.75. Cloth Gloves, all kinds, reduced.

FARIES & WARNER,

30

WOOD

No. 339 North NINTH Street, above Race.

N. B.-Breakfast Shawls from \$1 to \$3 50. Im menee loss to manufacturers.

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

PRICE

HAVE JUST OPENED Several cases of Bleached Muslins, yard wide, 20. 28, 25, 28, and 31 cents per yard.

Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and Yard-wide Unblesched Muslins, 19, 23, and 25

5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 l-heeting Muslins. 1 case extra heavy 5-4 Pillow-case Muslin, 25 cents

per yard. Best Quality American Prints, 18; cents.

Beavy Power-loom Table Linens. Just opened, 100 dozen Heavy Linen Towels, 22

Linen Toylies, 31.25 per dozen. Linen Napkins, \$3 00 up to \$8 00 per dozen. Russia Crash, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 23 cents.

A large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs.

Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, 13, 14, 19, 20, 25, and 31 cents. A large lot of Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50, 56,

62, 66, 69, and 75 cents. Gents' Cloth Gloves. [10 22

Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, etc. PRICE & WOOD.

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

In Anticipation of Removal to

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT. White Goods, Luces and Lace Coods, Havdkerchiefs, Lad as and Gents, every

Linen Collars and Cuffs, Veils, Scarfs, Neck Ties, Etc., Embracing Novelties Adapted for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. AT REDUCED PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES.

No. 1924 CHESNUT BUSSL.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT 628
LE PETIL TRAIL, for the Promenade, 25 yards round
THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room. THE CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretook offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', aliasses', and Children's Flain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2k to 4 yards in circumference of every length, all of 'our own make,' wholesale and retail and war anted to give satisfaction

Constant'y on hand low-priced New York made Skirts, Flain and Trail, 29 springs, 50 cents; 25 springs, \$1:50 springs, \$1:10; and 40 springs \$1:25.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style sizes and price

M naisotory and Salesrooms.

No. 638 ARCH Street,

WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

variety of Notlons.
Always on hand a complete stock of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undervests and Drawers; English and Gernan Bostery in Cotton Mer'no, and Wool.
Citle Cradie and Red Bismkets.
Marcelites, Allendale, Lancaster, nd Honey Comb Units.

Table Linens, Napkins, Towers, Plain and Colored Berdered, German Roll, Russia and American Grasb

Fe. stavele. Welsh, and Shaker Flannels in all grades
A tail ine of Nurvery Dispers of all widths at
T. SIMPSON'S SONS',
N c. 622 and 24 PINE Street.

DANKRUPT BLANKETS.—WE WILL OFFER the balance of a very large lot of fine Blankets, from a bankrupt stock, at less than the wool in them cost, and less than the wool in them cost, and less than the same quality were so d for before the war. This is an opportunity of getting a very rood Blankets are an tirely perfect in every respect. A fine pair of Blankets for cou le bed for e4 per pair; belter for \$4.50; be ter for \$5; for \$5 a large all-wool Blankets that has been sel in; for \$10; for \$5.50 the very finest Blanket. Also, a lot of good quality Marseilles Qui ts, some of which are slightly smoked at \$4, 55, \$6, \$7, \$10, and \$12 e.ch; beavy Comitortables, \$3. R. D. & W. H PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street.

WARBURTON & SON No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET. MILLINERY GOODS.

REAL LACE GOODS A Liberal Discount to the Trade. [11 30 mw

GEO. A.COOKE'S **COAL EMPORIUM** 1314 WASHINGTON-AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELE brated PRESTON and the one hard GREEN WOOD GOAL, Fgg and Stove sent to all paris of the city at \$6.50 per ton; superior LETIO1: at \$6.75. Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporture, No. 1314 WASHIE OTON AVENUE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, ZEWELRY & SILVER WARR, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY

AND

BRIDAL PRESENTS. Have on hand a large and beautiful assortment of Watches Jewelry, and Silverware, suitable for Christn as Holiday and Bridal Presents. Particular ettention solicited to our large assortment of Diamonds and Watches, Gold Chains for ladies' and gentlemen's wear. Also, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, and Seal Rings, in great variety, all of the newest styles.

FANCY SILVER-WARE,

ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BRIDAL GIFTS. We are daily receiving new goods, selected expressly for the boilday sales. Our prices will be found as low if not lower, than the same quality can be purchased els: where
Furchasers invited to call
Diamonds and all precious stones, also, old Gold and
Si ver, purchased or taken in exchange.
5154p

WATCHES, JEWELRY. W. W. CASSIDY.

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected

SAMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES, JEWELBY.

SILVERWARE, and FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness Particular attention paid to repairing.

BOWMAN & LEONARD. MARUFACTURERS OF

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

Silver and Silver-Plated Goods, No 704 ARCH STREET. PHI. ADELPHIA

Those is went of SILVER of SILVER-FLATED WAR! well find it much to their advantage to risk our STOKE before making their purchases. Our long experience in the manufacture of the above kinds of stods reables us to dely competition.

We keep no come but those which are of the FIRST CLASS, all at Jur own make, and will be sold at reduced prices.

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs and coating from \$5 to \$300. Our assortment comprises such

choice melodies as-"Home, Sweet Home "The Last Rose of Bummer. "Auld Lang Syne."

'Star Spangled Banner.' "My Old Kentucky Home,"etc. etc., Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas

Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by FARR & BROTHER. Importers of Watches etc.

II Hemthern] No. 224 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

(SUCCESSOR TO STAUFFER & HARLEY),

No. 622 MARKET ST.

A fine assortment or Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Pilver and Silver-plated Ware, suitable for Holicay and Bridal Presents. 12 II tutheim

SILVER-WARE

BRIDAL PRESENTS. G. RUSSELL & CO.,

No. 22 North SIXTH St. Invite attention to their Choice Stock of SOLID SILVER WARE, suitable for CHRISTM Ab and BRIDAL PRESENTS.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street, M anulacturer and Dealer in Watches

Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware,

Solid Silver-Ware. RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN. DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 13 S. EIGHTH ST., PHILADA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS PEXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.

To close the estate of the late

JOHN A. MURPHEY. Importer and Dealer in

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. No. 922 CHESNUT STREET. Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Phila.

His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every in us wanted in a well-rd-red household:—Plain fin Ware. Brushes, Wooden Ware. Baskets. Plated ware. Cutlery. Iron Ware. Japanned Ware, and Cooking Utensus of every description.

A great variety of SH-K-F-GOODS, BIRD-CAGES et. cic., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms GE. UINE ARCTIC REFAIGERATORS and WATER CO-LLES

A fire assortment of PAPIER MACHE GOODS.

This is the largest retail establishment in this line in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.

Acts.—Our friends in the country may drier by mail, and prompt attention will be given.

(II I thatu) A LL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY A LL PERSONS WHO DO NOT ENJOY the blessing of good health can obtain relief by consulting Dr. Kinkellin. German physician. Dr. Kinkellin treats all diseases preusive and administers its own medicines. They are pure, safe, and reliable the invites all persons suffering from disease to call on him. Consultation free during the day, and offices our till Sociock in the evening. N. W. corner of IMIRD and UNION Streets, between spruce and Placatrocts.

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c GENTS' FURNIFHING GOODS

SHIRTS WADE OF NEW YORK MILLS MUSIAN
on y 54 usual price 50 56.

HIATS WADE OF WAMSUITA MUSLIN al
63 75 usual price 50 70.

BOYS SHIRTS on hand and made to order
A libral deduction to wholesnic trade
WELLS HARREN, ADD CANTON PLANNEL, D
DERBRITS AND THE WEER, all successed qualities
AND FANCY SCARPS NECKTUPA, GLIVES
HIKES, SUSPENDERS, etc., in great variety and at
leasonable proces

T. L. JACOBS. No. 1226 OHESNUT Street.

RICHARD EAYRE. (Ten years with J. Burr Moore & John C. Arrison),

HAS OPENED AT No. 58 N. SIXTH St., below arch, P iladelphia Where he intends to keep a variety of GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

H. F. BUTLER, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS: No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PRILADELPHIA PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFAUTORY.

PERFACT FITTING SHIR S AND DRAWER All other articles of GENTLEMEN & DRESS GOODS WINCHESTER & CO.,

F. HOFFMAN, JR., (Late G. A. Boffman, successor to W. W. Knight,) FINE SHIRTS, AND WHAPPERS, HUNIERY AND GLOVES.

1867 -BUILDING! BUILDING

BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBERII

44 CAROLINA FLOORING.

64 CAROLINA FLOORING.

64 CAROLINA FLOORING.

64 DELAWARE FLOORING.

WHITE FINE FLOORING.

WHITE FINE FLOORING.

WALNUT F O'RING.

BPRUCE F OORING.

STEP BOARDS.

RAIL PLA K.

PLASTERING LATH.

1867. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867. ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
DEF OPLAR CHERT, AND ASE.
GAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MARGGANY
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENERS.

1867. SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!

SPRUCE JOIST.

FROM 14 TO 22 FRET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FRET LONG.
SUPERIOR AORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BRUTHLE & OC.
11 22 6mm.
No 2006 SOUTH STREET.

H. WILLIAMS

LUMBER.

Seventeenth and Spring Garden.



HVANS & WATSON MANUFACTURERS OF

AFES

DESIGNED FOR

Bank, Mercantile, or Dwelling-Mouse U Established Over 25 Years. Over 24,000 Safes in Use. The only Safes with Inside Doors. Never Lose their Fire-Proof Quality. Suaranteed free from Dampuess. Sold at Prices Lower than other makers. WARERCOMS

No. 811 CHESNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA. 195"

PHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT, Invented by J. Burr Moore, which for case and com-lort cannot be surpassed. 8 17

No. 142 South EIGHTH St.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CUNTINENTAL

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORB.

No. 706 CHESNUT Street! GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

UNDER-CLOTHING. 10 Stuths No. 830 ARCH Street.

LUMBER.

1867. SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS
44.54 6-4.2.25 3 and 4 inch.
CBOICE PAREL AND 1ST CONERCY 16 feet long.
WHITE PINE, PAREL PATIENT PLANE
LALGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND

JACOB HARLEY,

1867. CEDAR AND CYPRESS
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT GEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT GEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT GEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT GEDAR HOLES.
SHORT OF DATA LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS. No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.

SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

PHILADELPHIA. (1129 thetu?m C. PERKINS LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment of But office Lumber. CUTLERY, ETC.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF